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DIEU ET MON DROIT

☞ CHARLES-TOWN, Printed by PETER TIMOTHY, at his Office in TRADD-STREET.

THE RIGHTS OF COLONIES EXAMINED.

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'Mid the low murmurs of ſubmiſſive fear
And mingled rage, my HAMADEN *rais'd his voice,*
And to the laws appeal'd ;——

THOMPSON'S Liberty.

LIBERTY is the greateſt bleſſing that men enjoy, and ſlavery the heavieſt curſe that human nature is capable of.—This being ſo, makes it a matter of the utmoſt importance to men, which of the two ſhall be their portion. Abſolute liberty is, perhaps, incompatible with any kind of government.—The ſafety reſulting from ſociety, and the advantage of juſt and equal laws, hath cauſed men to forego ſome part of their natural liberty, and ſubmit to government. This appears to be the moſt rational account of its beginning; although, it muſt be confeſſed, mankind have by no means been agreed about it: Some have found its origin in the divine appointment: others have thought it took its riſe from power: Enthuſiaſts have dreamed that dominion was founded in grace. Leaving theſe points to be ſettled by the deſcendants of *Filmer*, *Cromwell*, and *Venner*, we will conſider the *Britiſh* conſtitution, as it at preſent ſtands, on revolution principles; and from thence endeavour to find the meaſure of the magiſtrate's power, and the people's obedience.

This glorious conſtitution, the beſt that ever exiſted among men, will be confeſſed by all, to be founded by compact, and eſtabliſhed by conſent of the people. By this moſt beneficent compact, *Britiſh* ſubjects are to be governed only agreeable to laws to which themſelves have ſome way conſented, and are not to be compelled to part with their property, but as it is called for by the authority of ſuch laws: The former is truly liberty; the latter is really to be poſſeſſed of property, and to have ſomething that may be called one's own.

On the contrary, thoſe who are governed at the will of another, or of others, and whoſe property may be taken from them by taxes, or otherwiſe, without their own conſent, and againſt their will, are in the miſerable condition of ſlaves: "For "liberty ſolely conſiſts in an independency upon the will of "another; and by the name of ſlave, we underſtand a man "who can neither diſpoſe of his perſon or goods, but enjoys all "at the will of his maſter;" ſays *Sidney* on government. Theſe things premiſed; whether the *Britiſh American* colonies on the continent, are juſtly intituled to like privileges and freedom as their fellow-ſubjects in *Great-Britain* are, ſhall be the chief point examined. In diſcuſſing this queſtion, we ſhall make the colonies in *New-England*, with whoſe rights we are beſt acquainted, the rule of our reaſoning; not in the leaſt doubting but all the others are juſtly intituled to like rights with them.

New-England was firſt planted by adventurers, who left *England*, their native country, by permiſſion of King *Charles* the firſt; and, at their own expence, tranſported themſelves to *America*, with great riſque and difficulty ſettled among ſavages, and in a very ſurpriſing manner formed new colonies in the wilderneſs. Before their departure, the terms of their freedom, and the relation they ſhould ſtand in to the mother country, in their emigrant ſtate, were fully ſettled; they were to remain ſubject to the king, and dependant on the kingdom of *Great-Britain*. In return, they were to receive protection, and enjoy all the rights and privileges of free-born *Engliſhmen*.

This is abundantly proved by the charter given to the *Maſſachuſetts* colony, while they were ſtill in *England*, and which they received and brought over with them, as the authentic evidence of the conditions they removed upon. The colonies of *Connecticut* and *Rhode-Iſland* alſo, afterwards obtained charters from the crown, granting them the like ample privileges. By all theſe charters, it is in the moſt expreſs and ſolemn manner granted, that theſe adventurers, and their children after them forever, ſhould have and enjoy all the freedom and liberty that the ſubjects in *England* enjoy: That they might make laws for their own government, ſuitable to their circumſtances; not repugnant to, but as near as might be, agreeable to the laws of *England*: That they might purchaſe lands, acquire goods, and uſe trade for their advantage, and have an abſolute property in whatever they juſtly acquired. Theſe, with many other gracious privileges, were granted them by ſeveral kings; and they were to pay as an acknowledgement to the crown, only one fifth part of the ore of gold and ſilver, that ſhould at any time be found in the ſaid colonies, in lieu of, and full ſatisfaction for all dues and demands of the crown and kingdom of *England* upon them.

There is not any thing new or extraordinary in theſe rights granted to the *Britiſh* colonies:—The colonies from all countries, at all times, have enjoyed equal freedom with the mother ſtate. Indeed, there would be found very few people in the world, willing to leave their native country, and go thro' the fatigue and hardſhip of planting in a new uncultivated one, for the ſake of loſing their freedom. They who ſettle new countries muſt be poor; and, in courſe, ought to be free. Advantages, pecuniary or agreeable, are not on the ſide of emigrants, and ſurely they muſt have ſomething in their ſtead.

To illuſtrate this, permit us to examine what hath generally been the condition of colonies with reſpect to their freedom; we will begin with thoſe who went out from the ancient commonwealths of *Greece*, which are the firſt, perhaps, we have any good account of. *Thucidides*, that grave and judicious hiſtorian, ſays of one of them, "they were not ſent out to be "ſlaves, but to be the equals of thoſe who remained behind;" and again, the *Corinthians* gave public notice, "that a new colony "was going to *Epidamus*, into which all that would enter, "ſhould have equal and like privileges with thoſe who ſtaid at "home." This was uniformly the condition of all the *Grecian* colonies; they went out and ſettled new countries; they took ſuch forms of government as themſelves choſe, though it generally nearly reſembled that of the mother ſtate, whether democratical or oligarchical. 'Tis true, they were fond to acknowledge their original, and always confeſſed themſelves under obligation to pay a kind of honorary reſpect to, and ſhew a filial dependance on, the common wealth from whence they ſprung. *Thucidides* again tells us, that the *Corinthians* complained of the *Corcyreans*, "from whom, though a colony of their "own they had received ſome contemptuous treatment: for "they neither payed them the uſual honor on their public ſo"lemnities, nor began with a *Corinthian* in the diſtribution of "the ſacrifices, which is always done by other colonies." From hence it is plain what kind of dependance the *Greek* colonies were under, and what ſort of acknowledgment they owed to the mother ſtate.

If we paſs from the *Grecian* to the *Roman* colonies, we ſhall find them not leſs free: But this difference may be obſerved between them, that the *Roman* colonies did not, like the *Grecian*, become ſeparate ſtates, governed by different laws, but always remained a part of the mother ſtate; and all that were free of the colonies, were alſo free of *Rome*, and had right to an equal ſuffrage in making all laws, and appointing all officers for the government of the whole common-wealth. For the truth of this, we have the teſtimony of St. *Paul*, who tho' born at *Tarſus*, yet aſſures us he was born free of *Rome*. And *Grotius* gives us the opinion of a *Roman* king, concerning the freedom of colonies: King *Tullus* ſays, "for our part, we look upon it "to be neither truth nor juſtice, that mother cities ought of ne"ceſſity and by the law of nature, to rule over their colonies."

When we come down to the latter ages of the world, and conſider the colonies planted in the three laſt centuries, in *America*, from ſeveral kingdoms in *Europe*, we ſhall find them, ſays *Puffendorf*, very different from the ancient colonies, and gives us an inſtance in thoſe of the *Spaniards*. Although it be confeſſed theſe fall greatly ſhort of enjoying equal freedom with the ancient *Greek* and *Roman* ones; yet it will be ſaid truly, they enjoy equal freedom with their countrymen in *Spain*: But as they are all under the government of an abſolute monarch, they have no reaſon to complain that one enjoys the liberty the other is deprived of. The *French* colonies will be found nearly in the ſame condition, and for the ſame reaſon, becauſe their fellow-ſubjects in *France* have alſo loſt their liberty. And the queſtion here is not whether all colonies, as compared one with another, enjoy equal liberty, but whether all enjoy as much freedom as the inhabitants of the mother ſtate; and this will hardly be denied in the caſe of the *Spaniſh*, *French*, or other modern foreign colonies.

By this it fully appears, that colonies in general, both ancient and modern, have always enjoyed as much freedom as the mother ſtate from which they went out: And will any one ſuppoſe the *Britiſh* colonies in *America*, are an exception to this general rule? Colonies that came out from a kingdom renowned for liberty; from a conſtitution founded on compact, from a people, of all the ſons of men, the moſt tenacious of freedom; who left the delights of their native country, parted from their homes, and all their conveniencies, ſearched out and ſubdued a foreign country with the moſt amazing travail and fortitude, to the infinite advantage and emolument of the mother ſtate; that removed on a firm reliance of a ſolemn compact, and royal promiſe and grant, that they, and their ſucceſſors for ever, ſhould be free; ſhould be partakers and ſharers in all the privileges and advantages of the then *Engliſh*, now *Britiſh* conſtitution.

If it were poſſible a doubt could yet remain, in the moſt unbelieving mind, that theſe *Britiſh* colonies are not every way juſtly and fully intituled to equal liberty and freedom with their fellow ſubjects in *Europe*, we might ſhew, that the parliament of *Great-Britain*, have always underſtood their rights in the ſame light.

By an act paſſed in the thirteenth year of the reign of his late majeſty King GEORGE the ſecond, intituled an act for naturalizing foreign proteſtants, &c. and by another act, paſſed in the twentieth year of the ſame reign, for nearly the ſame purpoſes, by both which it is enacted and ordained "that all foreign "proteſtants, who had inhabited, and reſided for the ſpace of "ſeven years, or more, in any of his majeſty's colonies in *A*"*merica*," might, on the conditions therein-mentioned, be naturalized, and thereupon ſhould "be deemed, adjudged and "taken to be his majeſty's natural born ſubjects of the king"dom of *Great-Britain*, to all intents, conſtructions, and pur"poſes, as if they, and every one of them, had been, or were "born within the ſame." No reaſonable man will here ſuppoſe the parliament intended by theſe acts to put foreigners, who had been in the colonies only ſeven years, in a better condition than thoſe who had been born in them, or had removed from *Britain* thither, but only to put theſe foreigners on an equality with them; and to do this, they are obliged to give them all the rights of natural born ſubjects of *Great-Britain*.

From what hath been ſhewn, it will appear beyond a doubt, that the *Britiſh* ſubjects in *America*, have equal rights with thoſe in *Britain*; that they do not hold thoſe rights as a privilege granted them, nor enjoy them as a grace and favour beſtowed; but poſſeſs them as an inherent indefeaſible right; as they, and their anceſtors, were free-born ſubjects, juſtly and naturally intituled to all the rights and advantages of the *Britiſh* conſtitution.

And the *Britiſh* legiſlative and executive powers have conſidered the colonies as poſſeſſed of theſe rights, and have always heretofore, in the moſt tender and parental manner, treated them as their dependant, though free, condition required. The protection promiſed on the part of the crown, with chearfulneſs and great gratitude we acknowledge, hath at all times been given to the colonies. The dependance of the colonies to *Great-Britain* hath been fully teſtified by a conſtant and ready obedience to all the commands of his preſent majeſty, and his royal predeceſſors; both men and money having been raiſed in them at all times when called for, with as much alacrity and in as large proportions as hath been done in *Great-Britain*, the ability of each conſidered. It muſt alſo be confeſſed with thankfulneſs, that the firſt adventurers and their ſucceſſors, for one hundred and thirty years, have fully enjoyed all the freedoms and immunities promiſed on their firſt removal from *England*.—But here the ſcene ſeems to be unhappily changing:—The *Britiſh* miniſtry, whether induced by a jealouſy of the colonies, by falſe informations, or by ſome alteration in the ſyſtem of political government, we have no information; whatever hath been the motive, this we are ſure of, the parliament in their laſt ſeſſion, paſſed an act, limitting, reſtricting, and burdening the trade of theſe colonies, much more than had ever been done before; as alſo for greatly enlarging the power and juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty in the colonies; and alſo came to a reſolution, that it might be neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſtamp duties and other internal taxes, to be collected within them. This act and this reſolution have cauſed great uneaſineſs and conſternation among the *Britiſh* ſubjects on the continent of *America*: How much reaſon there is for it, we will endeavour, in the moſt modeſt and plain manner we can, to lay before our readers.

In the firſt place, let it be conſidered, that although each of the colonies hath a legiſlature within itſelf, to take care of it's intereſts, and provide for it's peace and internal government, yet there are many things of a more general nature, quite out of the reach of theſe particular legiſlatures, which it is neceſſary ſhould be regulated, ordered and governed. One of this kind is, the commerce of the whole *Britiſh* empire, taken collectively, and that of each kingdom and colony in it, as it makes a part of that whole: Indeed, every thing that concerns the proper intereſt and fit government of the whole common-wealth, of keeping the peace, and ſubordination of all the parts towards the whole, and one among another, muſt be conſidered in this light: Amongſt theſe general concerns, perhaps, money and paper credit, thoſe grand inſtruments of all commerce, will be found alſo to have a place. Theſe, with all other matters of a general nature, it is abſolutely neceſſary ſhould have a general power to direct them; ſome ſupreme and over-ruling authority, with power to make laws, and form regulations for the good of all, and to compel their execution and obſervation. It being neceſſary ſome ſuch general power ſhould exiſt ſomewhere, every man of the leaſt knowledge of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, will be naturally led to look for, and find it in the parliament of *Great-Britain*; that grand and auguſt legiſlative body, muſt from the nature of their authority, and the neceſſity of the thing, be juſtly veſted with this power. Hence, it becomes the indiſpenſable duty of every good and loyal ſubject, chearfully to obey and patiently ſubmit to all the acts, laws, orders and regulations that may be made and paſſed by parliament, for directing and governing all theſe general matters.

Here it may be urged by many, and indeed, with great appearance of reaſon, that the equity, juſtice, and beneficence of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, will require, that the ſeparate kingdoms and diſtinct colonies, who are to obey and be governed by theſe general laws and regulations, ought to be repreſented, ſome way or other, in parliament; at leaſt whilſt theſe general matters are under conſideration. Whether the colonies will ever be admitted to have repreſentatives in parliament,—whether it be conſiſtent with their diſtant and dependent ſtate,—and whether if it were admitted, it would be to their advantage—are queſtions we will paſs by; and obſerve, [illegible] colonies ought in juſtice, and for the very evident go[illegible] whole common wealth, to have notice of every new [illegible] about to be purſued, and new act that is about to be [illegible] which their rights, liberties, or intereſts will be affe[illegible] ought to have ſuch notice, that they may appear and [illegible] by their agents, by council, or written repreſentatio[illegible] ſome other equitable and effectual way.

The colonies are at ſo great a diſtance from *England* [illegible] members of parliament can, generally, have but li[illegible] ledge of their buſineſs, connections and intereſt, b[illegible] gained from people who have been there; the moſt [illegible] have ſo ſlight a knowledge themſelves, that the informations they can give, are very little to be depended on, though they may pretend to determine with confidence on matters [illegible] their reach. All ſuch kind of informations [illegible] be depended on, in the tranſacting buſine[illegible] ſequence, and in which the intereſts of t[illegible] people are ſo deeply concerned. There i[illegible] veniency or miſchief, can ariſe from the colonies having ſuch notice, and being heard in the manner above-mentioned: But, on the contrary, very great miſchiefs have already happened to the colonies, and always muſt be expected, if they are not heard, before things of ſuch importance are determined concerning them.

Had the colonies been fully heard, before the late act had been paſſed, no reaſonable man can ſuppoſe it ever would have paſſed at all, in the manner it now ſtands; for what good reaſon can poſſibly be given for making a law to cramp the trade and ruin the intereſts of many of the colonies, and at the ſame time, leſſen in a prodigious manner the conſumption of the *Britiſh* manufactures in them? Theſe are certainly the effects this act muſt produce; a duty of three pence *per* gallon on foreign melaſſes, is well known to every man in the leaſt acquainted with it, to be much higher than that article can poſſibly bear; and therefore muſt operate as an abſolute prohibition. This will put a total ſtop to our exportation of lumber, horſes, flour, and fiſh, to the *French* and *Dutch* ſugar colonies; and if any one ſuppoſe we may find a ſufficient vent for theſe articles in the *Engliſh* iſlands in the *Weſt-Indies*, he only verifies what was juſt now obſerved, that he wants truer information. Putting an end to the importation of foreign melaſſes, at the ſame time puts an end to all the coſtly diſtilleries in theſe colonies, and to the rum trade to the coaſt of *Africa*, and throws it into the hands of the *French*. With the loſs of the foreign melaſſes trade, the cod-fiſhery of the *Engliſh*, in *America*, muſt alſo be loſt, and thrown alſo into the hands of the *French*. That this is the real ſtate of the whole buſineſs, is not fancy; this, nor any part of it, is not exaggeration, but a ſober and moſt melancholy truth.

View this duty of three pence *per* gallon, on foreign melaſſes, not in the light of a prohibition, but ſuppoſing the trade to continue, and the duty to be paid. Heretofore there hath been imported into the colony of *Rhode-Iſland* only, about one million one hundred and fifty thouſand gallons, annually; the duty on this quantity is fourteen thouſand, three hundred & ſeventy-five pounds, ſterling, to be paid yearly by this little colony; a larger ſum than was ever in it at any one time: This money is to be ſent away, and never to return; yet the payment is to be repeated every year.—Can this poſſibly be done? Can a new colony, compelled by neceſſity to purchaſe all it's cloathing, furniture, and utenſils from *England*, to ſupport the expences of it's own internal government, obliged by it's duty to comply with every call from the crown to raiſe money on emergencies; after all this, can every man in it pay twenty-four ſhillings ſterling a year, for the duties of a ſingle article only? There is ſurely no man in his right mind believes this poſſible. The charging foreign melaſſes with this high duty, will not affect all the colonies equally, nor any other near ſo much as this of *Rhode-Iſland*, whoſe trade depended much more on foreign

metallick, and no diſtilleries, than that of any others? [illegible] plain that raiſing money for the general ſervice of the crown, or of the colonies, by ſuch a duty, will be extremely unequal, and therefore unjuſt. And now taking either alternative; ſuppoſing on one hand, the foreign moloſſes trade is ſtopped, and with it the opportunity or ability of the colonies to get money, or on the other, that this trade is continued, and that the colonies get money by it, but all their money is taken from them by paying the duty; can Britain, be gainer by either? Is it not the chiefeſt intereſt of Britain, to diſpoſe of and to be paid for her own manufactures? And doth ſhe not find the greateſt and beſt market for them in her own colonies? Will ſhe find an advantage in diſabling the colonies to continue their trade with her? Or can ſhe poſſibly grow rich by their being made poor?

Miniſters have great influence, and parliaments have great power;—can either of them change the nature of things, ſtop all our means of getting money, and yet expect us to purchaſe and pay for Britiſh manufactures? The genius of the people in theſe colonies, is as little turned to manufacturing goods for their own uſe, as is poſſible to ſuppoſe in any people whatſoever; yet neceſſity will compel them, either to go naked in this cold country, or to make themſelves ſome ſort of clothing, if it be only of the ſkins of beaſts.

By the ſame act of parliament, the exportation of all kinds of timber, or lumber, the moſt natural produce of theſe new colonies, is greatly incumbered and uſeleſsly embarraſſed, and the ſhipping it to any part of Europe, except Great-Britain, prohibited: This muſt greatly affect the linen manufactory in Ireland, as that kingdom uſed to receive great quantities of flax-ſeed from America, many cargoes, being made of that and of barrel-ſtaves, were ſent thither every year; but, as the ſtaves can no longer be exported thither, the ſhips carrying only flax-ſeed caſks, without the ſtaves, which uſed to be intermixed among them, muſt loſe one half of their freight, which will prevent their continuing this trade, to the great injury of Ireland, and of the plantations: And what advantage is to accrue to Great-Britain by it, muſt be told by thoſe who can perceive the utility of this meaſure.

Enlarging the power and juriſdiction of the courts of vice-admiralty in the colonies, is another part of the ſame act, greatly and juſtly complained of. Courts of admiralty have long been eſtabliſhed in moſt of the colonies, whoſe authority were circumſcribed within moderate territorial juriſdictions; and theſe courts have always done the buſineſs, neceſſary to be brought before ſuch courts for trial, in the manner it ought to be done, and in a way only moderately expenſive to the ſubjects; and if ſeizures were made, or informations exhibited, without reaſon, or contrary to law, the informer, or ſeizor, was left to the juſtice of the common law, there to pay for his folly, or ſuffer for his temerity. But now this courſe is quite altered, and a cuſtom-houſe officer may make a ſeizure in Georgia, of goods ever ſo legally imported, and carry the trial to Halifax, at fifteen hundred miles diſtance; and thither the owner muſt follow him to defend his property; and when he comes there, quite beyond the circle of his friends, acquaintance, and correſpondents, among total ſtrangers, he muſt there give bond, and muſt find ſureties to be bound with him in a large ſum, before he ſhall be admitted to claim his own goods; when this is complied with, he hath a trial, and his goods acquitted. If the judge can be prevailed on, (which it is very well known may too eaſily be done) to certify, there was only probable cauſe for making the ſeizure, the unhappy owner ſhall not maintain any action againſt the illegal ſeizor, for damages, or obtain any ſatiſfaction; but he may return to Georgia quite ruined, and undone in conformity to an act of parliament. Such unbounded encouragement and protection given to informers, muſt call to every one's remembrance Tacitus's account of the miſerable condition of the Romans in the reign of Tiberius their emperor, who ſet looſe and encouraged the informers of that age. Surely if the colonies had been fully heard, before this had been done, the liberties and properties of the Americans would not have been ſo much diſregarded.

The reſolution of the houſe of commons, come into during the ſame ſeſſion of parliament, aſſerting their rights to eſtabliſh ſtamp duties, and internal taxes, to be collected in the colonies without their own conſent, hath much more, and for much more reaſon, alarmed the Britiſh ſubjects in America, than any thing that had ever been done before. Theſe reſolutions, carried into execution, the colonies cannot help but conſider as a manifeſt violation of their juſt and long enjoyed rights. For it muſt be confeſſed by all men, that they who are taxed at pleaſure by others, cannot poſſibly have any property, can have nothing to be called their own; they who have no property, can have no freedom, but are indeed reduced to the moſt abject ſlavery; are in a condition far worſe than countries conquered and made tributary; for theſe have only a fixed ſum to pay, which they are left to raiſe among themſelves, in the way that they may think moſt equal and eaſy; and having paid the ſtipulated ſum, the debt is diſcharged, and what is left is their own. This is much more tolerable than to be taxed at the meer will of others, without any bounds, without any ſtipulation and agreement, contrary to their conſent, and againſt their will. If we are told that thoſe who lay theſe taxes upon the colonies, are men of the higheſt character for their wiſdom, juſtice, and integrity, and therefore cannot be ſuppoſed to deal hardly, unjuſtly, or unequally by any; admitting, and really believing that all this is true, it will make no alteration in the nature of the caſe; for one who is bound to obey the will of another, is as really a ſlave, though he may have a good maſter, as if he had a bad one; and this is ſtronger in politic bodies than in natural ones, as the former have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and remain the ſame; and although they may have a very good maſter at one time, they may have a very bad one at another. And indeed, if the people in America, are to be taxed by the repreſentatives of the people in Britain, their malady is an increaſing evil, that muſt always grow greater by time. Whatever burdens are laid upon the Americans, will be ſo much taken off the Britiſh; and the doing this will ſoon be extremely popular, and thoſe who put up to be members of the houſe of commons, muſt obtain the votes of the people by promiſing to take more and more of the taxes off them, by putting it on the Americans. This muſt moſt aſſuredly be the caſe, and it will not be in the power even of the parliament to prevent it; the people's private intereſt will be concerned, and will govern them; they will have ſuch, and only ſuch repreſentatives as will act agreeable to this their intereſt; and theſe taxes laid on Americans, will be always a part of the ſupply bill, in which the other branches of the legiſlature can make no alteration; and in truth, the ſubjects in colonies will be taxed at the will and pleaſure of their fellow-ſubjects in Britain,—How equitable, and how juſt this may be, muſt be left to every impartial man to determine.

But it will be ſaid, that the monies drawn from the colonies by duties, and by taxes, will be laid up and ſet apart to be uſed for their future defence: This will not at all alleviate the hardſhip, but ſerves only more ſtrongly to mark the ſervile ſtate of the people. Free people have ever thought, and always will think, that the money neceſſary for their defence, lies ſafeſt in their own hands, until it be wanted immediately for that purpoſe. To take the money of the Americans, which they want continually to uſe in their trade, and lay it up for their defence, at a thouſand leagues diſtant from them, when the enemies they have to fear, are in their own neighbourhood, hath not the greateſt probability of friendſhip or of prudence.

It is not the judgment of free people only, that money for defending them is ſafeſt in their own keeping, but it hath alſo been the opinion of the beſt and wiſeſt kings and governors of mankind, in every age of the world, that the wealth of a ſtate was moſt ſecurely as well as moſt profitably depoſited in the hands of their faithful ſubjects: Conſtantius, emperor of the Romans, though an abſolute prince, both practiſed and praiſed this method. "Dioclesian ſent perſons on purpoſe to reproach him "with his neglect of the public, and the poverty to which he "was reduced by his own fault. Conſtantius heard theſe re"proaches with patience; and having perſuaded thoſe who "made them in Dioclesian's name, to ſtay a few days with him, "he ſent word to the moſt wealthy perſons in the provinces, "that he wanted money, and that they had now an opportuni"ty of ſhewing whether or no they truly loved their prince. "Upon this notice every one ſtrove who ſhould be foremoſt in "carrying to the exchequer all their gold, ſilver, and valuable "effects; ſo that in a ſhort time Conſtantius from being the "pooreſt, became by far the moſt wealthy of all the four prin"ces. He then invited the deputies of Dioclesian to viſit his trea"ſury, deſiring them to make a faithful report to their maſter "of the ſtate in which they ſhould find it. They obeyed; and, "while they ſtood gazing on the mighty heaps of gold and ſil"ver, Conſtantius told them, that the wealth which they beheld "with aſtoniſhment, had long ſince belonged to him; but that "he had left it by way of depoſitum, in the hands of his people; "adding, the richeſt and ſureſt treaſure of the prince was the "love of his ſubjects. The deputies were no ſooner gone, than "the generous prince ſent for thoſe who had aſſiſted him in his "exigency, commended their zeal, and returned to every one "what they had ſo readily brought into his treaſury."

Univerſal Hiſt. vol. XV. page 523.

We are not inſenſible, that when liberty is in danger, the liberty of complaining is dangerous; yet, a man on a wreck was never denied the liberty of roaring as loud as he could; ſays Dean Swift. And we believe no good reaſon can be given, why the colonies ſhould not modeſtly and ſoberly enquire, what right the parliament of Great-Britain have to tax them. We know ſuch enquiries, by a late letter-writer, have been branded with the little epithet of muſhroom policy; and he inſinuates, that for the colonies to pretend to claim any privileges, will draw down the reſentment of the parliament on them.—Is the defence of liberty become ſo contemptible, and pleading for juſt rights ſo dangerous? Can the guardians of liberty be thus ludicrous? Can the patrons of freedom be ſo jealous and ſo ſevere?—If the Britiſh houſe of commons are rightfully poſſeſſed of a power to tax the colonies in America, this power muſt be veſted in them by the Britiſh conſtitution, as they are one branch of the great legiſlative body of the nation: As they are the repreſentatives of all the people in Britain, they have beyond doubt, all the power ſuch a repreſentation can poſſibly give; yet, great as this power is, ſurely it cannot exceed that of their conſtituents. And can it poſſibly be ſhewn, that the people in Britain have a ſovereign authority over their fellow-ſubjects in America? Yet ſuch is the authority that muſt be exerciſed in taking people's eſtates from them by taxes, or otherwiſe without their conſent. In all aids granted to the crown by the parliament, it is ſaid with the greateſt propriety, "We freely give unto your Majeſty;" for they give their own money, and the money of thoſe who have intruſted them with a proper power for that purpoſe: But can they with the ſame propriety give away the money of the Americans, who have never given any ſuch power? Before a thing can be juſtly given away, the giver muſt certainly have acquired a property in it; and have the people in Britain juſtly acquired ſuch a property in the goods and eſtates of the people in theſe colonies, that they may give them away at pleaſure?

In an imperial ſtate, which conſiſts of many ſeparate governments, each of which hath peculiar privileges, and of which kind it is evident the empire of Great-Britain is; no ſingle part, though greater than another part, is by that ſuperiority intitled to make laws for, or to tax ſuch leſſer part; but all laws, and all taxations, which bind the whole, muſt be made by the whole: This may be fully verified by the empire of Germany, which conſiſts of many ſtates, ſome powerful, and others weak, yet the powerful never make laws to govern or tax the little and weak ones; neither is it done by the emperor, but only by the diet, conſiſting of the repreſentatives of the whole body. Indeed it muſt be abſurd to ſuppoſe, that the common people of Great-Britain have a ſovereign and abſolute authority over their fellow-ſubjects in America, or even any ſort of power whatſoever over them; but it will be ſtill more abſurd, to ſuppoſe they can give a power to their repreſentatives, which they had not themſelves. If the houſe of commons do not receive this authority from their conſtituents, it will be difficult to tell by what means they obtained it, except it be veſted in them by meer ſuperiority and power.

Should it be urged, that the money expended by the mother country, for the defence and protection of America, and eſpecially during the late war, muſt juſtly intitle her to ſome retaliation from the colonies; and that the ſtamp duties and taxes, intended to be raiſed in them, are only deſigned for that equitable purpoſe; if we are permitted to examine how far this may rightfully veſt the parliament with the power of taxing the colonies, we ſhall find this claim to have no ſort of equitable foundation. In many of the colonies, eſpecially thoſe in New England, who were planted, as is before obſerved, not at the charge of the crown or kingdom of England, but at the expence of the planters themſelves, and were not only planted, but alſo defended againſt the ſavages, and other enemies, in long and cruel wars, which continued for an hundred years, almoſt without intermiſſion, ſolely at their own charge: And in the year 1746, when the duke D'Anville came out from France, with the moſt formidable French fleet that ever was in the American ſeas, enraged at theſe colonies for the loſs of Louiſbourg, the year before, and with orders to make an attack on them; even in this greateſt exigence, theſe colonies were left to the protection of heaven, and their own efforts. Theſe colonies having thus planted and defended themſelves, and removed all enemies from their borders, were in hopes to enjoy peace, and recruit their ſtate, much exhauſted by theſe long ſtruggles; but they were ſoon called upon to raiſe men, and ſend out to the defence of other colonies, and to make conqueſts for the crown; they dutifully obeyed the requiſition, and with ardour entered into thoſe ſervices, and continued in them until all encroachments were removed, and all Canada, and even the Havana, conquered. They moſt chearfully complied with every call of the crown; they rejoiced, yea even exulted, in the proſperity and exaltation of the Britiſh empire. But theſe colonies, whoſe bounds were fixed, and whoſe borders were before cleared from enemies, by their own fortitude, and at their own expence, reaped no ſort of advantage by theſe conqueſts; they are not enlarged, have not gained a ſingle acre of land, have no part in the Indian or interior trade; the immenſe tracts of land ſubdued, and no leſs immenſe and profitable commerce acquired, all belong to Great-Britain; and not the leaſt ſhare or portion to theſe colonies, though thouſands of their men have loſt their lives, and millions of their money have been expended in the purchaſe of them; for great part of which we are yet in debt, and from which we ſhall not in many years be able to extricate ourſelves. Hard will be the fate, yea cruel the deſtiny, of theſe unhappy colonies, if the reward they are to receive for all this, is the loſs of their freedom; better for them Canada ſtill remained French, yea far more eligible that it ever ſhould remain ſo, than that the price of its reduction ſhould be their ſlavery.

If the colonies are not taxed by parliament, are they therefore exempted from bearing their proper ſhare in the neceſſary burdens of government? This by no means follows. Do they not ſupport a regular internal government in each colony, as expenſive to the people here, as the internal government of Britain is to the people there? Have not the colonies here, at all times when called upon by the crown, raiſed money for the public ſervice, done it as chearfully as the parliament have done on like occaſions? Is not this the moſt eaſy, the moſt natural, and the moſt conſtitutional way of raiſing money in the colonies? What occaſion then to diſtruſt the colonies,—what neceſſity to fall on an invidious and unconſtitutional method, to compel them to do what they have ever done freely? Are not the people in the colonies as loyal and dutiful ſubjects as any age or nation ever produced,—and are they not as uſeful to the kingdom, in this remote quarter of the world, as their fellow-ſubjects are who dwell in Britain? The parliament, it is confeſſed, have power to regulate the trade of the whole empire; and hath it not full power, by this means, to draw all the money and all the wealth of the colonies into the mother country, at pleaſure? What motive, after all this, can remain, to induce the parliament to abridge the privileges, and leſſen the rights of the moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects; ſubjects juſtly intituled to ample freedom, who have long enjoyed, and not abuſed or forfeited their liberties, who have uſed them to their own advantage, in dutiful ſubſerviency to the orders and intereſts of Great-Britain? Why ſhould the gentle current of tranquility, that has ſo long run with peace through all the Britiſh ſtates, and flowed with joy and with happineſs in all her countries, be at laſt obſtructed, be turned out of its true courſe, into unuſual and winding channels, by which many of thoſe ſtates muſt be ruined; but none of them can poſſibly be made more rich or more happy?

Before we conclude, it may be neceſſary to take notice of the vaſt difference there is between the raiſing money in a country by duties, taxes, or otherwiſe, and employing and laying out the money again in the ſame country; and raiſing the like ſums of money, by the like means, and ſending it away quite out of the country where it is raiſed. Where the former of theſe is the caſe, although the ſums raiſed may be very great, yet that country may ſupport itſelf under them; for as faſt as the money is collected together, it is again ſcattered abroad, to be uſed in commerce and every kind of buſineſs; and money is not made ſcarcer by this means, but rather the contrary, as this continual circulation muſt have a tendency to prevent, in ſome degree, its being hoarded. But where the latter method is purſued, the effect will be extremely different; for here, as faſt as the money can be collected, 'tis immediately ſent out of the country, never to return but by a tedious round of commerce, which at beſt muſt take up much time: Here all trade, and every kind of buſineſs depending on it, will grow dull, and muſt languiſh more and more, until it comes to a final ſtop at laſt. If the money raiſed in Great-Britain in the 3 laſt years of the late war, and which exceeded forty millions ſterling, had been ſent out of the kingdom, would not this have nearly ruined the trade of the nation in three years only? Think then, what muſt be the condition of theſe miſerable colonies, when all the money propoſed to be raiſed in them, by high duties on the importation of divers kinds of goods, by the poſt-office, by ſtamp-duties, and other taxes, is ſent quite away, as faſt as it can be collected; and this is to be repeated continually, and laſt forever! Is it poſſible for colonies under theſe circumſtances to ſupport themſelves, to have any money, any trade, or other buſineſs, carried on in them? Certainly it is not; nor is there at preſent, or ever was, any country under heaven, that did, or poſſibly could ſupport itſelf under ſuch burdens.

We finally beg leave to aſſert, that the firſt planters of theſe colonies were pious chriſtians; were faithful ſubjects; who, with a fortitude and perſeverance little known, and leſs conſidered, ſettled theſe wild countries, by GOD's goodneſs, and their own amazing labours; thereby added a moſt valuable dependance to the crown of Great-Britain; were ever dutifully ſubſervient to her intereſts; ſo taught their children that not one has been diſaffected to this day; but all have honeſtly obeyed every royal command, and chearfully ſubmitted to every conſtitutional law; have as little inclination as they have ability to throw off their dependancy; have carefully avoided every offenſive meaſure, and every interdicted manufacture; have riſqued their lives as they have been ordered, and furniſhed their money when it has been called for; have never been troubleſome or expenſive to the mother country; have kept due order, and ſupported a regular government; have maintained peace, and practiſed chriſtianity; and in all conditions, and in every relation, have demeaned themſelves as loyal, as dutiful, and as faithful ſubjects ought; and that no kingdom or ſtate hath, or ever had, colonies more quiet, more obedient, or more profitable, than theſe have ever been.——

May the ſame divine goodneſs, that guided the firſt planters, protected the ſettlements, inſpired kings to be gracious, parliaments to be tender, ever preſerve, ever ſupport our preſent gracious king; give great wiſdom to his miniſters, and much underſtanding to his parliaments; perpetuate the ſovereignty of the Britiſh conſtitution, and the filial dependancy and happineſs of all the colonies.

P——.

Providence, in New-England,
November 30, 1764.

☞ Every Man in America being more or leſs intereſted in the ſubject of the foregoing well-wrote Piece, (which makes a Pamphlet of 24 Pages in Quarto) we have avoided dividing it; preſuming it would be moſt agreeable to our Readers to have it altogether; and that they would would readily excuſe the late Publication of this Paper, occaſioned thereby.

☞ Next week THE PRINTING-OFFICE will be removed into the houſe of the late honourable ISAAC HOLMES, Eſq; in BROAD STREET, (lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Iſaac Holmes, jun.) probably, on that account, the next Gazette may come out late; but afterwards our Readers may depend upon its being publiſhed regularly every SATURDAY.

WALTER MANSELL,

Has juſt imported in the PLANTER'S-ADVENTURE, MILES LOWLEY, maſter, from LONDON: A compleat aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he will ſell at a very low advance, at his Store in Tradd-ſtreet. Among which are the following articles.

FIRST ſort of ſuperfine broad cloths, narrow cloths, worſted and [illegible], whitneys, kerſeys, [illegible] and new faſhion'd marbled Wiltons, with [illegible] plain and [illegible] ſtriped and flowered ſilks, [illegible] and white flowered ſattin, ſilk tobines, queen ſtuffs, Mecklenburghs and Granby's, ſtriped and cloth coloured ſtuffs for [illegible] [illegible] ſilk and worſted breeches pieces of different colours, mens, womens, and childrens thread and cotton ſtockings, mens ſilk and worſted ditto, ſewing ſilk, black ſhail, brown holland, Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, German and [illegible] oſnabrugs, napkining, and ticking, huckaback, red and white, and blue and white Bengal ſtripes, neat patterns of printed linens, callicoes, chints and cottons, nankeens, plain and fring'd table cloths, cotton romals, ſtrip'd linens, cotton hollands, linen, cotton, and ſilk handkerchiefs, ſtriped ginghams, and Turkey burdets, womens everlaſting callimanco and [illegible], beſt made London ſhoes and pumps at 30 to 32 ſhillings and 6 pence a pair, quart, pint, and half pint china [illegible] mugs, olives and anchovies in jars, curious ſnuff boxes, Roger's ſuperfine faſhion cut tobacco, doctor Ward's medicines for the cure of the head-ach, ſcurvy, fevers, and agues, and many other diſorders, from the original warehouſe, and cannot be had genuine from any other perſon in Charles-Town; eſſence of pepper-mint, an effectual remedy againſt the cholic; Crowley's beſt broad and narrow hoes, rice ſieves, felling axes, ſocket ſpades, and back'd bills, nails of all ſorts, table knives and forks, plated buckles and ſpurs, glaſs India ſhades with ſockets, worm'd and enamel'd wine, ale, and wine and water glaſſes, maſons glaſſes, biſhops with covers, glaſs tumblers and bell lamps, waſh-hand baſons and plates, fine raiſins of the ſun in jars and barrels, currants in jars, womens and girls mitts, combs, and comb bruſhes, neat japan'd waiters, trays and bread baſkets, ſeveral pieces of carpeting, negroes hats, and Dutch caps, a collection of garden ſeeds, early five week peas, cloaths flaſkets, knife and plate baſkets, punch ladles, a great variety of gold and ſilver lace, cord and knee garters, gold and ſilver baſket and death head buttons, fine green train caniſters, and beſt flower of muſtard in bottles.

ALSO, Four very neat Italian London-made riding chairs, with harneſs compleat.—A few barrels of beſt Keeton's porter.—Good Glouceſter and Cheſhire cheeſe.—Beſt ſingle refin'd loaf ſugar.—Choice old brandy, at fifteen ſhillings per gallon, by the hogſhead.—Sweet oil in flaſks, and a quantity of paving ſtones.

JOHN PAUL GRIMKE,

Has juſt imported in the Planter's Adventure, *Captain* Lowley, *from* London,

A Neat aſſortment of jewellers goods and watches, which, with a large aſſortment of plate lately imported in other ſhips from London, will be ſold reaſonably at ſix and twelve months credit, or for ready caſh at the following prices, viz. table ſpoons at fifty-five ſhillings per ounce, tankards and pint mugs, at fifty ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence per ounce, candleſticks, plain coffee and tea pots, waiters and ſauce pans, at ſixty ſhillings per ounce, plain ſugar pots and ſauce boats, at ſixty-two ſhillings and ſix pence, chaſed coffee and tea pots, waiters, beer cups, and tea kettles at ſixty-five ſhillings per ounce, with ſundry other articles.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have not yet diſcharged their laſt year's accompts are deſired to do it forthwith.

	Currency.
Laſt year a perſon ſent to London a bill of exchange for £. 100 ſterling, for which he gave three per cent. advance. — — — — — —	£. 721-00-0
Six months after he received in return for the ſame, ſundry pieces of plate, weighing two hundred and fifty ounces of ſilver, which coſt eight ſhillings per ounce round, and makes juſt the £. 100 ſterling.	
Charges on the ſame.	
A ſtrong caſe with a lock, and packing in canvas, 21 *s.* freight and primage 30 *s.* — —	£. 17-17 0
Shipping charges 15 *s.* inſurance £. 3. and commiſſions £. 5. — — — — — — —	61- 5-0
	£. 800- 2-0
Six months intereſt on the £. 721. — — —	— 28-18 0
	£. 829-00-0

Another perſon bought in Charles-Town two hundred and fifty ounces of ſterling plate, for which he gave £. 3, 10 *s.* per ounce round, excluſive of any charge whatever, on twelve months credit, amounting to — — — — — —	£. 870-00-0
Out of which deduct twelve months intereſt at eight per cent. — — — — — — —	£. 70-00-0
Remains	£. 805-00-0

By which it appears, that the latter perſon got the ſame quantity of plate twenty-four pounds cheaper than the former, and better pleaſed therewith, as he had choice out of a well-furniſhed ſhop, while the other perſon was diſpleaſed with his, and yet is obliged to keep what he has got.

SAMUEL WISE,

Has juſt imported, in the Charles-Town, *Capt.* Simpſon, *from* LONDON:

IRISH linens, printed linens, lawns and callicoes of the neweſt and moſt genteel patterns, printed linen handkerchers, muſlin ditto, checked ditto, muſlins, plain, ſtriped, and flowered lawns, nankeens, thread and cotton ſtockings, hardware and cutlery; all which he will ſell at the moſt reaſonable rates, at his ſtore in Elliott-ſtreet, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Lennox's. The goods are of the firſt quality, being choſen by himſelf.

Mrs. Wiſe has a neat aſſortment of MILLINERY GOODS, and will be obliged to all who pleaſe to employ her.

FOUND, by a Negro man, a ſett of CURTAINS. The owner proving his property, paying for this advertiſement, and a trifle for the honeſty of the negro, may have them again, applying to

JOHN SNELLING.

A Young negro woman, a good ſeamſtreſs, and handy about a houſe, and a negro man Taylor, to be hired by the month. Enquire of

71—77. JOHN SNELLING.

PORT-ROYAL RACES,

ADVERTISED to begin on Tueſday the 5th day of MARCH next (on account of the COLT's-PLATE, to be run for in Charles-Town, on the ſame day) will now begin on Tueſday the 19th of March next.

WEST-INDIA RUM by the Hogſhead, to be ſold reaſonably, by

SMYTH & FARR.

TO BE SOLD, *at Public-Outcry.*

ON Friday the 8th day of *March*, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the upper end of Union-ſtreet, a HOUSE and LAND, joining Mrs. Wragg's garden, ſeveral valuable NEGROES, and ſome Houſhold Furniture, belonging to the eſtate of Suſannah Jones, deceaſed.

JOHN SCOTT, Executor.

WALTER MANSELL

Has juſt imported, FOR SALE, *in the ſhip* Planters-Adventure, Miles Lowley *maſter, from* LONDON:

A fine grey STALLION,

CALLED YOUNG DRIVER;

FIFTEEN hands three inches high, riſing ſix years old, free from all blemiſhes, and able to carry ſixteen ſtone a fox-hunting; whoſe Pedigree, as witneſſed by his Breeder, is as follows:

'*He was got by the noted* ANCASTER DRIVER; *his* DAM *by the* OLD BEVERLY TURK, *and out of a* ROYAL SEDBURY MARE. Driver *was bred by the late duke of* Ancaſter, *and got by* Wynn's Arabian; *his dam, the* Lady *mare, was got by the* Ancaſter Peart; *his grandam, by* St. Martin's Peart, *was got by* Ely's Turk; Peart *was the ſire of the* Ancaſter Ball *and ſeveral other* good *running horſes, and the noted* Ancaſter Briſk *was out of a full ſiſter to* Peart; Driver *was the ſire of the* Ancaſter Friſky, *and* Dizzy: Dizzy *won the* King's Guineas *for mares at* Hambleton, *and* New-Market; *he was likewiſe the ſire of Mr.* Villa Road's *grey mare* Pretty Belle, *that beat Mr.* Pearſon's Little Partner *over* Doncaſter *in the years* 1751 *and* 1752; Little Partner *was never beat but by her.*

' N.B. Driver *at four years old received* 100 *l. forfeit; at five years old, on* 6*th of* May, *he won the* Walaſea Stakes *at* Cheſter *of* 500 Guineas; *in* October *following, he won the* Walſica Stakes *at* New-Market; *in* April *following, he won the* Walaſea Stakes *at the ſame place of* 600 Guineas; *in the ſummer following, he beat* Seymour's Archer, *at* Stampford, *for the ladies plate of* 90 *l. and won the* King's Plate *at* Nottingham.'

ALSO,

A PAIR of very likely BAY GELDINGS, fit to draw in any Coach, Chariot, or Poſt-Chaiſe.

AND,

TWO fine ROAN GELDINGS, of the Hunters Breed, upwards of ſixteen hands high.

On Monday the 25th day of March, will be ſold at public vendue, at the plantation of *Samuel Lavington*, deceaſed, if a fair day, if not, the next fair day following.

PART of the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a parcel of valuable ſlaves, alſo ſome hoes, axes, &c. The conditions of the ſale is caſh; the property not to be alter'd, 'till the conditions are complied with. All perſons having any demands on ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, by the day of ſale, to

JOHN-ELIAS HUTCHINSON, Executor.

For LONDON,

(To Sail in Three Weeks)

The Ship PLANTER'S ADVENTURE,

MILES LOWLEY, Maſter.

NOW lying at Roper's wharf. For freight of Indico and Skins, or Paſſage, (having good accommodations) apply to ſaid maſter, or

WALTER MANSELL.

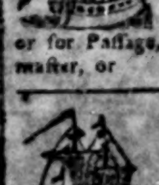
For LONDON,

The Ship PRINCE OF WALES,

(A prime ſailing Veſſel.)

RODERICK WILSON, Maſter.

WILL ſail in about ten or twelve days. For freight of Indico and Deer-Skins, or for Paſſage, having good accommodations, agree with ſaid maſter, or ANCRUM, LANCE, & LOOCOCK.



For BRISTOL,

THE SHIP

GREYHOUND,

ALEXANDER ROBB, Maſter.

WILL be ready to take on board, in a fortnight. For freight or paſſage, apply to INGLIS, LLOYD, & Comp.

Freſh Imported from LONDON, *and to be ſold by*

WILLIAM HALES,

A Few bales of Iriſh Oſnabrugs, of the beſt quality, at 4 s. 3 d. per yard, by the BALE or BOLT, alſo Philadelphia FLOUR in kegs.

TO BE SOLD, on wedneſday the 6th of *March* next, at the houſe where the deceaſed lately lived, in King ſtreet.

ALL the perſonal eſtate of MARGARET OLIVIER, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro man, a butcher, and two wenches, a horſe and cart, and houſhold furniture, &c. All ſums under one hundred pounds, to be caſh; for all above, credit will be given for a twelve-month, paying intereſt from the day of ſale, and giving ſecurity if required.

All perſons any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond, note, or book-debt, are requeſted to pay by the above day: And all perſons having any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly atteſted, in order to have them ſettled and paid off as ſoon as poſſible, to

JOHN OLIVIER, Executor.
MARGARET OLIVIER, Executrix.

At the ſame time, MARGARET and JAMES OLIVIER, give this public notice, That they jointly carry on the BUTCHERS BUSINESS, as uſual; and will be much obliged to their late mother's friends and good cuſtomers, to deal with them: It ſhall be their ſtudy to give general ſatiſfaction, to all who pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

Charles-Town, MARGARET OLIVIER.
Feb. 9th, 1765. JAMES OLIVIER.

For NEW-YORK,

(To ſail the 10th of March)

The Brigantine

CAROLINA-PACKET,

ELIJAH STEEL, Maſter.

LYING at Col. Beale's wharf: Has very good accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter.

Juſt imported, in the Brigantine *Carolina-Packet*, Capt. *Steel*, from *New-York*, and to be ſold at a ſtore on Col. *Beale's* wharf.

GOOD New-York RUM, fine FLOUR, Ship Bread, kegs of Water-Bread, barrel Beef, Hams, Cheeſe, Onions, Butter, Sperma-Ceti Candles, and fine Salt; alſo a parcel of ſmall ANCHORS, warranted good.

STRAY'D into the plantation of Mr. *Thomas Elliott*, on Stono-River, a middle ſize dark bay horſe, branded on the mounting ſhoulder g H, and on the off ſhoulder like 5 and in one. Whoever owns ſaid ſtray, muſt prove his property before JEREMIAH SAVAGE.

RUM, 15 *ſh.* a gallon, in no leſs quantity than one gallon; Lime-Juice, freſh ſqueezed, at 10 *ſh.* a bottle, or 5 *l.* per dozen; preſerved Ginger, at 40 *ſh.* green and dried Citron, alſo preſerved Limes, 30 *ſh.* Tamarinds, 7 *s.* 6 d. a pound, by

JOHN FORRESTER, Bedon's-Alley.

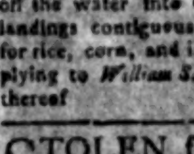
OLIVER CROMWELL,

TAKES this method to inform the public, That he carries on the Taylor's trade, in the houſe formerly the property of Doct. Briſbane, and lately occupied by Mr. Abraham Crouch, deceaſed: Where he keeps a parcel of good hands, in order to have his work done in the neateſt manner, and with quick diſpatch. All gentlemen that will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done to their ſatisfaction, and as cheap as is cuſtomary in Charles-Town.

TO BE SOLD, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 5th of *March* next, by *Samuel Prioleau*, jun. & Comp.

A Tract of land, in Prince-William's pariſh, containing (by a late ſurvey made by *Owen Bowen*,) 750 acres, bounding to the weſt, on lands lately belonging to *Nathaniel Nichols*, now Capt. *Thomas Hutchinſon's*, to the ſouth on Combahee Marſh and River, to the north on lands belonging to the late *Peter Girardeau*, and to the eaſt on lands belonging to *John Wells*. It has three convenient dams, and a ditch from the northermoſt to the ſouthermoſt dam, which lets off the water into Combahee-River; has ſeveral convenient landings contiguous to Combahee-River; the whole being fit for rice, corn, and indico. Plats of which may be ſeen, by applying to *William Scott*, Eſq; in Charles-Town, or the owner thereof BENJAMIN CLIFFORD.

STOLEN from *Mayne's* wharf, in the night of the 13th inſtant, a Moſes-built BOAT, about 18 feet long, turpentined bottom and inſide, her upper ſtreaks painted a ſky-colour blue. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid boat along ſide of the Brigt. Greyhound, or gives ſuch intelligence of her, that ſhe may be got again, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, from JOHN THURSTON.



STrayed from Charles-Town Neck, the 14th of February 1765, Three horſes, viz. One a large dark bay, his brand not known, with a bump on his right noſtril. The other, a ſorrel, branded on the ſhoulder R G. Likewiſe a large bright bay, branded on the mounting ſhoulder N, with ſome ſaddle ſpots on his back, and a comb main. Any perſon who will bring either of the ſaid horſes to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *Five Pounds* reward for each, by *John Van Marjenhoff*, near Parker's-Ferry, at Pon Pon.

MICHAEL Tatterſel of Aſhepoo, informs me, of a bright bay gelding, ſuppoſed to be riſing four years old, branded on the mounting ſhoulder and near buttock 17 in one, with ſomething like — on top, and has a ſtar and ſnip. The owner muſt apply to

THOMAS HUTCHINSON.

The CHARLES-TOWN NEWS, MARINE INTELLIGENCE, EXPORTS, PRICE CURRENT, and many ADVERTISEMENTS, left out to make room for the Piece in the firſt part of this paper, will be inſerted in an ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT.

GEORGE PARKER,

Has juſt imported, in the Diana, *Capt.* Shaw, Cheeſman, *and other veſſels, from* London *and* Briſtol;

A large and compleat aſſortment of Eaſt-India and European GOODS, fit for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon: Among which are the following articles,

CROWLEY's broad and narrow hoes, felling axes, ſhip and houſe carpenters adzes, ſocket and ſteel ſpades, ſad irons, nails, hinges, and ſaws of all ſorts, ſtock, pad and cloſet locks, box, deſk and beaufet ditto, a large and compleat aſſortment of plantation tools, carpenters and coopers tools of all kinds, kitchen furniture, chair cramps of different ſizes; a variety of ſuper-fine faſhionable broad cloths, Devonſhire kerſeys, Yorkſhire ſorreſt beavers, whitneys, German ſerge, druggets, duroys and ſagathies with ſuitable trimmings, amboſſed ſerge, durants, tammies, callimancoes, plain and ſtriped worſted damaſk, cambleta, ruſſels, maſſinets, brocade, Mecklenburgh ſtrelitz for womens gowns, poplins, black and crow colour'd rolens, and ſtriped ſilk luteſtrings, corded paduſoys of different colours, for mens jackets, ſilk mantuas of different colours, black and figured gauze for ſhades, yard wide black taffety for ladies gowns, bombazine, ſuper-fine Norwich crapes, yard-wide ſtuffs for negroes gowns, rich gold and ſilver binding, chain, cord, vellum, gold thread and knee garters; a great variety of printed chintz, cambricks, callicoes, cotton and linen in white and colour'd grounds of the neateſt taſte, white chintz and callicoes, piſtol, clear and long lawns, muſlin and bunting; a variety of ſhirting and ſheeting linen, hollands, tabling and other diaper, damaſk and huckaback tea napkins and table cloths, ⅞th and ⅞th garlix, dowlas, Ruſſia drab, raven duck, oſnabrugs of ſeveral kinds, oruaus and heſſens, check of all widths, crimſon furniture ditto, bed bunts, mattraſſes and cotton counterpanes, mens and boys ready made cloaths of all ſizes, great coats, ſurtouts, roquelaus and cloaks, womens and girls ſcarlet cloaks and cardinals, with ermine of different colours; a great variety of capuchine ſilk of different colours, ladies neat faſhionable ſilk hats and bonnets; a great variety of head lace, minionet, edging and footing, womens neat pack-thread and ticken ſtays, figured ſilk cardinals and ſhades of different colours, womens and girls neat quilted petticoats, of all colours; a great variety of ermine, French trimmings, black love, gimp, and ſmall of different colours, allabaſter dolls dreſt and undreſt; a variety of handſome ribbons, needles and pins of all ſorts, London made leather and ſtuff ſhoes of all kinds; a great variety of ſilk hoſe, ſilk caps, ſilk and worſted breeches patterns of all colours, beſt London duffils, linſeed oil in jugs and caſks, train oil, white lead, Spaniſh brown, ſtone oaker, verdigreaſe, fullers earth, vermillion, ſalt petre, allum, limning colours in ſetts, white varniſh and lampblack, limning bruſhes of all kinds, paint and tar ditto, mops and hair brooms, water pumps, fine bohea and green tea of the beſt quality, loaf ſugar, raiſins in jarrs, ſpices of all ſorts, ſtarch, fig and powder-blue, hair-powder, ſcented ditto, London pomatum for the hair, ſcented waſh balls in boxes, curling irons, powder machines, powder boxes with puffs, ſhaving ditto, ſweet oil, olives, capers, walnuts and anchovies, mens London made ſaddles and bridles, plain and laced houſings, cruppers, girths and ſurſingles, whips of all ſorts; a variety of handſome pictures, among which is the queen with the young prince on her lap, in colours, ſham canes, oak ſticks with [illegible] in the heads, neat jointed fiſhing-rods; a large variety of [illegible] and lacquered furniture in compleat ſetts for cheſt-drawers and book-caſes, for cabinet-makers, &c. ſeveral neat patterns of horſe hair for chair-bottoms, ſaſh lines and pullies; a variety of ſilver ſhoe-buckles, gold and ſilver ſhirt and ſtock [illegible] in cryſtal and garnets, ladies neat cryſtal and ſtone ſtay-[illegible] ditto, neat cryſtal and paſte ſhoe-buckles, ſilver punch [illegible] and orange ſtrainers, neat ſilver plated ſpurs, neat caſtors [illegible] ſilver tops, in mahogany frames, ſetts of neat cryſtal [illegible] buttons, moco ſleeve ditto, ſeveral neat mahogany ſhew [illegible] with drawers, neat ſetts of pinchbeck ſhoe-buckles, [illegible] ſtone and cornelian ſeals ſet in ſilver, with figures of [illegible], ſilver watches, ſteel watch chains, braſs and ſteel [illegible] a large variety of glaſs ware, among which are faſhionable flower'd and cut decanters, wine, jelly, and ſyllabub [illegible], tumblers, ſetts of patty-pans, beſt London neat cut glaſs ſalt cellars, beſt London crown glaſs in crates, compleat ſetts of tea-table china, ſoup plates and diſhes, large punch bowls and ſlop baſons, neat glaſs candleſticks and lanthorns, pickle-ſhells, and bread-plates and baſkets, with a variety of other articles of glaſs and earthen ware, tin, pewter, braziery, ſhip chandlery, cutlery, ironmongery, ſtationary and haberdaſhery, too tedious to enumerate in an advertiſement, to be ſold conſiderably under the uſual advance, at his ſtore on the Bay, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Burn and Cunningham's wharf, near the Watch-houſe.

N. B. He has an aſſortment of beſt London cordage, and ſail cloth, No. 1 to 8, with a large variety of plain and emboſſed paper hangings, and a few kegs of exceeding good butter from the Iriſh ſettlements: all which he will ſell very cheap. *tf.*

WILLIAM LOOCOCK,

Has juſt imported in the America, *Capt.* Coombes, *from* London, *and to be ſold much cheaper than uſual, at his Medicinal* WARE-HOUSE, *in* Broad-Street.

A LARGE and COMPLEAT aſſortment of drugs, with chemical and Galenical preparations of all kinds, family medicines, &c. viz. Doctor Keyſer's famous pills for the venereal diſeaſe, balſam of honey and bardana, doctor Ward's white drops for clearing the ſkin of pimples, and effectually curing the ſcurvy in the gums and elſewhere, his eſſence for the head ach, Jeſuits drops, Stewart's Greenough's, Jackſon's, and tooth ach tinctures, Daffy's, Boſtock's, Radcliffe's, and Squire's elixirs, Lockyer's, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Chaſe's pills, golden and plain ſpirits of ſcurvy graſs, Britiſh oil, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, Turlington's balſam of life, Godfrey's cordial, James's fever powders, Swanburg's liquid ſteel, Fraumees's female elixir, eau de luce, large and ſmall bottles hungary water and lavender, a large aſſortment of perfumery, honey water, waſh balls, tooth bruſhes, and do. powder, beſt ſallad oil in quart and pint bottles, common ditto, linſeed ditto, caſtile ſoap by the box or pound, copperas and verdigreaſe, red lead, and ivory black, a parcel of neat fixtures for practitioners, urinals, nipple glaſſes, glaſs funnels and pewter do. Pyrmont and Spaw water, brown & white candy, barley ſugar and almonds, pearl barley & ſagoe, iſinglaſs, lancets, beſt and common, with neat caſes, capital and pocket inſtruments, ſteel truſſes with double and ſingle padds, ivory and pewter ſyringes, large and ſmall bell metal mortars and peſtles, marble do. of all ſizes, copper ſtills with worms, alembicks, quart bottles, ſheep ſkins for Free-maſons aprons, muſhrooms, capers, and walnuts, Scotch, Spaniſh, Brazil and rappee ſnuffs, cordial waters, fennel ſeeds, diſpenſatories, nice citron in jars, phials, gallypots, pill boxes, ſcales and weights.

N. B. Boxes of medicines with directions, for plantations and ſhip uſe, as uſual.

On Th[illegible] *inſt. will be ſold* [illegible] *the houſe of Hugh Swinton* [illegible]*go, about fifteen miles* [illegible]

A L[illegible]able plantation [illegible] land, containing about five [illegible] at preſent poſſeſſed by the ſaid Hugh Swinton [illegible]enient for a ſtore, together with all the buildi[illegible] likewiſe a large quantity of very good houſhol[illegible]h ſome cattle and horſes.

And on Wedneſday, the 6t[illegible] be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of J[illegible] at Cainhoy Bluff, about twenty very valuable [illegible], late the property of Hugh Swinton, and [illegible] by

R[illegible], *Prov. Mar.*

Adver[illegible].

A good F[illegible] STORE,

In BROAD-STREET,

MIDWAY between Church-ſtreet and the Bay, compleatly fitted with Shelves and Glaſs-Caſes, and two large DRY CELLARS, to be lett, by

PETER TIMOTHY.

STOLEN, from Mr. *Barnard Elliott*'s plantation, near Horſe-Savannah, the latter end of December. A likely young grey mare, four years old this graſs, near fifteen hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder BE. And alſo a bay filley, about three years old this graſs, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, branded BE. —— Whoever delivers the grey mare to me at Cane-Acre, or the overſeer on the above plantation, by the firſt of March, ſhall receive *Ten Pounds* reward, and *Forty Shillings* for the bay filley. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive *One Hundred Pounds* reward, from the ſubſcriber

SAMUEL ELLIOTT.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in June laſt. A tall young negro fellow named *JACK*, this country born, of a yellowiſh complexion, is about nineteen years of age, ſtutters very much in his ſpeech. Whoever will deliver him to me at my plantation, or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS and his other charges: Or, whoever will give me information of his being harboured or entertained, ſhall on conviction of the offender, receive TWENTY POUNDS reward, from

JOHN WARING.

THE ſubſcriber having imported a large aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for the STAY MAKING buſineſs: Gives notice to her friends and cuſtomers, That ſhe carries on the ſtay making buſineſs in all its branches, as alſo ſlip making, mantuas, &c. done with the quickeſt diſpatch, and at reaſonable rates, at her houſe in King-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. James Sharp's, by Their humble Servant,

ELIZABETH HARVEY.

ANY perſon who will undertake to make a road for carriages from the town of St. Augustine, in the province of Eaſt-Florida, to Fort Barrington, in the Province of Georgia, being about one hundred and fifteen miles, is deſired to apply to the printer of this paper, and they will be treated with, for that purpoſe, immediately.

BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN,

Have juſt imported, in the Sea Nymph, Capt. Grant, from London,

A Parcel of new cordage, of different ſizes, among which are a cable of eleven inches, one of ten, one of eight, and ſeveral leſſer ones; which they will ſell under the uſual advance, for caſh or ſhort credit.

They have alſo to diſpoſe of, choice Vidonia wine, and a few pipes of good Madeira.

BENFIELD & JONES,

Have begun with the NEW-YEAR, to ſell off their remaining ſtock of GOODS, much under the common advance: Amongſt which are the following articles.

BROAD and narrow cloths, German ſerges, kerſeys, whitneys, bearſkins, ſhalloons and tammies of all ſorts, mill'd linſeys, white, blue, green and drab colour'd plains, blue and green long ells, durants, tammies, worſted damaſks, callimancoes, camblets, emboſſed ſerges, hair ſhags, Scotch plaids, neat ſtuffs for womens winter wear, mens ſurtout coats, broad cloth great coats, huſſar cloaks, roquelaus, a large aſſortment of printed callicoes, cottons and chints, printed handkerchiefs, mens, womens and childrens worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, mens and womens ſilk hoſe, mens ſhoe and ſpit-boots, ſingle and double channel pumps and ſhoes, womens and girls callimanco ſhoes, Iriſh linens of all ſorts, garlix, dowlas, Britiſh and princes linens, cotton and linnen checks of different prices, womens ſcarlet cardinals, and long camblet cloaks, marking and ſewing ſilks, crewels, womens and girls maſks and fans, womens muffs and tippets, ladies necklaces and ear-rings, white thread lace, black ſilk ditto, ribbons of all ſorts, china bowls, diſhes, plates, cups and ſaucers; a very large aſſortment of ironmongery, ſaddlery and tin ware, oſnabrugs, Britiſh and Ruſſia ſail cloth, ravens duck, haberdaſhery of all ſorts, plain and ſtriped ſilks, four and ſix leaf map, ſcreens, jugs of ſplit peaſe, pigtail tobacco, with a very great variety of other articles uſually imported in this province.

N. B. Merchantable Deer-Skins, Rice and Indico will be taken in payment. 64—72.

PORT-ROYAL RACES,

BEGIN at Beaufort on Tueſday the 5th day of *March* next, when there will be excellent Sport.

SARAH HATFIELD, Milliner.

BEGS leave to acquaint the ladies, that ſhe is removed from her ſhop in Tradd-Street, into Broad-Street, oppoſite to Mr. Thomas Adam, merchant, and returns thanks to all her friends and cuſtomers for all their paſt favours, which ſhe hopes for a continuance of. She will make it her ſtudy to give entire ſatisfaction to all ladies who pleaſe to favour her with their cuſtom.

N. B. The ſhop ſhe lived in, in Tradd-Street, is to be let and entered upon immediately. For further particulars inquire as above, or at Mr. William Baker's, merchant.

FOUND, by a Negro belonging to the ſubſcriber, Two KNIVES, Three pair of SCISSARS, and a Silver RIM for a Pincuſhion. The owner may have them, by applying to George Sheed.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Mr. *William Hayne*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them in properly atteſted, to *Mary Hayne*, Executrix, at Mr. *Thomas Bulline*'s, in Gooſe-Creek, or to *John Edwards*, merchant, in Charles-Town, that they may be ſettled; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame immediately.

INFORMATION has been given me, of three ſtray'd ſteers, two brinded, and one red and white, mark'd with a crop in one ear and underkeel in the other, all unbranded. Alſo a roan horſe about thirteen hands and a half high, branded I. G. on the thigh, the owner muſt apply to

Feb. 5th, 1765. Thomas Hutchinson, J. P.

THE ſubſcriber is in immediate want of an OVERSEER, for his plantation near Bacon-Bridge. None need apply who is not well recommended; but one properly recommended and approved of, will meet with ſuitable encouragement, from HENRY SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of land in St. Helena's pariſh, about four miles from Bee's-Creek, containing 1678 acres, chiefly rich high and low land, with two plantations on it, well ſettled, two good dwelling-houſes, two large barns, and ſix ſets of indico vats; all theſe improvements new. There is 200 acres of rice land in good planting order; alſo 100 acres of freſh indico land, all which will be planted this ſeaſon, a reſerve of water convenient to both plantations; the lands not inferior to any in the province. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid tract of land, may apply to Drury Dunn.

WHEREAS very little regard has been paid to the advertiſement of the Bridge Commiſſioners, in St. George's pariſh, impowering the ſubſcribers to receive the aſſeſſment for repairing the bridges in the ſaid pariſh. *This is to give Notice to every perſon concerned,* That if they do not pay their aſſeſſments by the 4th March, executions will certainly be iſſued againſt them, by the commiſſioners.

February 4th, 1765.

JOHN JOOR.
WILLIAM JOOR.

MR. William Gamble, of William's-burg townſhip, informs me of a bay horſe, mealy mouth'd and flank'd, ſome gray hairs in his tail, twelve hands high, five years old, has ranged upon the head of Bennet's Swamp, in the ſaid townſhip for two years paſt, and is unbranded. The owner muſt apply to Henry Cassels.

Juſt imported in the ſhip William, John Cathcart, *maſter, from* Glaſgow, *and to be ſold at the ſtore number 4, on Colonel* Beale's *wharf, conſiderably under the common price.*

CHECK linen, blue and white check handkerchers, white border'd ditto, ſtock tape, variety of ſpotted, ſtrip'd, plain and flowered gauze, Iriſh and Scotch linens, mens thread hoſe, worſted breeches patterns, Scotch oznabrugs, ſail cloth and cordage, mens ſhoes, cut and dry, and pigtail tobacco, Scotch ſnuff, an aſſortment of ſaddlery, Bell's ale, and a few hogſheads beſt London porter.

THE Co-partnerſhip of HOOPER, SWALLOW, & Comp. and HOOPER, SWALLOW, & POOLE, having been for ſome time paſt diſſolved; and there being an abſolute neceſſity for diſpoſing of their remaining ſtock of goods on hand, in order to ſettle the accompts of the Co-partnerſhip, as ſpeedily as poſſible. NEWMAN SWALLOW and THOMAS POOLE, advertiſe them for ſale, to any perſon who chuſes to take the whole, or either of their ſtores ſeparately, cheaper than they can be imported; but if they find the ſelling them off in that manner cannot be done, they will put up their ſtock at Bacon Bridge in lotts, and begin ſelling them at vendue, on Tueſday the 26th of February, inſtant, and continue ſelling them the following days, until all be ſold. The conditions of the ſale are, all ſums under twenty pounds to be caſh, and all ſums above, credit will be given for three months.

SHEED & WHITE,

Have juſt imported, in the Charles-Town Packet, *and other late veſſels from* PHILADELPHIA,

SUPER-FINE flour in barrels, half barrels and kegs, Haynes's beſt double beer in whole and half barrels, ſuperior in quality to moſt imported, Hopkins's milk and water-bread in kegs, ſoap in boxes, bar iron, plough-ſhare moulds, &c. Which they will ſell at their ſtore in Church-ſtreet, at a very low advance.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very valuable and pleaſant plantation, on Winyah-River, containing 1280 acres, upwards of 800 acres of it is fine marſh and cypreſs ſwamp; there are ſome thouſands of cypreſs trees within two miles of the river; the other part of the tract is good oak & pine land; upwards of 150 acres are damm'd in, and fit for planting; There is a good dwelling houſe, barn, corn-houſe, ſtable, &c. and two ſets of indico vats: The above buildings are within two hundred and fifty yards of the river, and in ſight of George-Town.

Alſo, to be ſold at my plantation at Gooſe Creek, a quantity of ſcantling, from three by three to twelve inches ſquare, plank, inch and feather-edge boards, fire wood, maſts, ſpars, anchor-ſtocks, and oak ſtaves for beef barrels.

63—70 Thomas Smith.

SUPPLEMENT to the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE; No. 1571, February 16th, 1765.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

BY the Tax-Act, paſſed the 6th day of October laſt, the following Collectors were appointed out of Charles-Town, viz.

For the pariſh of *Chriſt Church*, JOHN BOONE, and ELIAS WIGFALL.

For the pariſh of *St. James, Gooſe-Creek*, JOHN CHANNING, HENRY SMITH, and CHARLES FAUCHERAUD, And

For that part of *St. James, Gooſe-Creek*, near *Amelia Townſhip*, ROBERT WITTEN.

For the pariſh of *St. John*, in *Berkly County*, PETER BROUGHTON, DANIEL RAVENELL, junior, and WILLIAM FLOOD.

For the pariſh of *St George, Dorcheſter*, SAMUEL HAMLIN, ARCHIBALD McNEIL, and JOHN WARING.

For the pariſh of *St. Thomas* and *St. Dennis*, JOHN DUTARQUE, junior, GEORGE SMITH, and LEWIS BOCHETT.

For the pariſh of *St. Andrew* (*James-Iſland* excepted) WHITMARSH FULLER, and ISAAC LADSON.

For that part of the ſaid pariſh called *James-Iſland*, CHARLES ODINGSELL.

For the pariſh of *St. John, Colleton County*, viz. *John's-Iſland*, ANTHONY MATTHEWS, and ABRAHAM WAIGHT.

For *Wadmelaw-Iſland*, JOHN SAMS.

For *Ediſto Iſland*, BENJAMIN SEABROOK.

For the pariſh of *St. Paul*, (that is to ſay) for *Stono*, and the eaſt ſide of *Ponpon*, THOMAS HARTLEY, MORTON WILKINSON, and ANDREW MAYBANK: and for *Beach Hill*, in the ſaid pariſh, JOSIAH PERRY.

For the pariſh of *St. Bartholomew*, ADAM CULLIATT, and ISAAC NEWTON.

For the upper diſtrict of *St. Bartholomew*, to wit, the north and weſt end of *Black-Creek*, and the main waters of the great ſwamp, directly acroſs to *Ponpon River*, GEORGE RENTS, and WILLIAM HUNTER.

For *Comobee*, and *Cheeawo* in the ſaid pariſh, JOHN HUNT, and WILLIAM BELLINGER.

For the Pariſh of *St. James, Santee*, EDWARD JERMAN, and PAUL DOUXSAINT.

For the pariſh of *St. Stephen*, JOSEPH PALMER, and JAMES SINKLER.

For the pariſh of *Prince-George, Winyah*, ELIAS FOISSIN, junior, and JOHN SMITH.

And for the *Welch Tract*, JAMES SAMPLE.

For the pariſh of *Prince Frederick*, WILLIAM HUGHES, ... T WEAVER, ANDREW BENNETT, and SA... CLEGG.

... e pariſh of *St. Mark*, Major MATTHEW NEILSON, ... ANTLEY, junior, CLAUDIUS PEGUES, ELY ... AW, and JOHN BELTON.

... pariſh of *St Helena, Port-Royal*, WILLIAM HAR... ILLIAM HAZARD, and DAVID McKEE.

... pariſh of *St. Peter, Purryſburg* JOHN WAL... ER, and ARCHIBALD BULLOCH.

... pariſh of *Prince William*, DAVID TOOMER, and ... S RUTLEDGE.

... town and townſhip of *New-Windſor* upon *Savannah* ... bens's creek, and parts adjacent, GEORGE GAL...

... townſhip of *Amelia*, and adjacent places, Major ... I THOMSON. And,

... *ngeburgh*, with the forks of *Ediſto* river, and the ... aces, GAVEN POU.

... ownſhip of *Saxe-Gotha*, and the forks between the ... d *Wateree Rivers*, and adjacent places, ROBERT ... and ANDREW ALLISON.

... forks of *Broad* and *Saludy* rivers, ZACHARIAH ... and GEORGE COGDAL. And

... north ſide of *Broad-River*, and forks of *Little River*, ... I TURNER.

... to advertiſe all perſons in their reſpective diſtricts, ... o them, accounts of all their eſtates, real and perſo... firſt Tueſday in *April* next, and to pay their taxes by the firſt Tueſday in *June* following.

The Public Treaſurer THEREFORE GIVES NOTICE, That if any of the above-named Collectors ſhould not have received a copy of the ſaid Tax-Act, occaſioned by miſcarriage, they may, on application to him, have others.

On Monday 25th Inſt *February*.

WE the Subſcribers, appointed Inquirers of the Public Tax, for the pariſhes of St Philip and St. Michael, purpoſe to begin going to the houſes of the ſeveral inhabitants thereof, in order to receive their returns on oath, agreeable to law.

February 4th, 1765.

THOMAS SAVAGE,
THOMAS STONE, jun.
JOSEPH DILL.

NATHANIEL RUSSELL,

HAS juſt imported, in the ſloop *Defiance, Seth Winſlow* maſter, from Rhode-Iſland, a parcel of good HORSES, Northward Rum, Cheeſe, Sperma-Ceti Candles, Onions, and a few barrels of Apples, which he will ſell cheap, at his ſtore on Colonel *Beale*'s wharf.

A FEW buſhels of hand-picked INDICO SEED, to be ſold, by

Swallow & Poole.

A PERSON who underſtands the method of book keeping generally uſed in this province, and who now keeps a ſet of books, would be glad to keep another at his leiſure hours. Any perſon willing to employ ſuch a one, may hear of him by applying to the printer. 70—t.ſt.

ROBERT KIRKWOOD,

CARPEENTER,

CARRIES on his buſineſs at his houſe in Tradd-ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr. Wainwright's, and is ready to undertake building and finiſhing of houſes and other buildings on the moſt reaſonable terms.——He likewiſe draws plans, elevations and ſections of buildings; and will be obliged to ſuch as may be pleaſed to employ him in any part of his buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD, at public outcry, at the uſual place in Charles Town, on Tueſday the 26th of February inſtant, Two lots of land in Charles-Town, viz.

ONE 34 feet front in Broad-ſtreet, and 100 feet deep, joining the houſe lately purchaſed by *James Parſons*, Eſq; and Doct. *John Moultrie*'s line to the weſt: On which is an old houſe on the ſtreet, and a brick and wood ſtore 50 feet long and 16 feet wide, with a cellar under it.

One ditto, 35 feet front on the alley (that leads from Old Church ſtreet, to Meeting-ſtreet) and 94 feet deep, with a large chair-houſe and ſtable, and a very good brick neceſſary-houſe.

The conditions of the ſale are, three, ſix or nine months credit, paying intereſt from the day of ſale, and giving ſecurity if required, to ROBERT WELLS.

DOCT. JOHN DE LAHOWE, now practiſing PHYSICK in this metropolis, at the houſe the corner of Church-ſtreet and Mulatto alley, thinks this public way the moſt adequate, for aſſuring in general, thoſe of St. Andrew's, and the adjacent pariſhes, as well as thoſe of this town, who have been pleaſed to employ him during his reſidance at Aſhley-Ferry, of his grateful ſentiments towards them for their kindneſs and confidence ſhewed to him: He begs each of them in particular, to receive his acknowledgment and thanks, as ſuch proofs as this method admits of; it ſhall be his conſtant ſtudy to make them more real, in all ſuch opportunities as they ſhall pleaſe to give him. The ſafe and ſpeedy relief of his patients, and the moſt agreeable way for obtaining of it, ſhall be always the firſt aim in his practice.

Juſt imported, in the ſhip *Sally*, Capt. *Baker*, from BRISTOL, and to be ſold by WILLIAM EDWARDS, at *Nightingale & Edwards*'s ſhop; a ſmall aſſortment of linen drapery, among which are,

LONG lawn, figured lawns, yard-wide clear lawns, cambricks, 7-8th and yard-wide Iriſh linen, 6-4th and 8-4th huckaback, a variety of neat printed linens and cottons, cotton holland, kenting and border'd handkerchiefs, black alamode ditto, figured twiſs, figured and plain gauze, tabling damaſk, diaper and damaſk table cloths, durant, callimancoe and ruſſel petticoats, a few pieces of modenets, and a ſmall aſſortment of millenary; all which will be ſold at a low advance.

TO BE SOLD,

On John's iſland, at the plantation of Jacob Waight, late of the ſame place, planter, deceaſed, on Tueſday the 19th of February inſtant, if a fair day; if not, upon the firſt fair day following.

ALL the perſonal eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of a choice parcel of young negro ſlaves, moſtly this country born, amongſt whom are very good ſawyers, boatmen, and coopers; alſo a flock of black cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, and houſhold furniture. The conditions of the ſale to be caſh.

ABRAHAM WAIGHT,
WILLIAM WAIGHT, } Executors.
WILLIAM GUERIN,

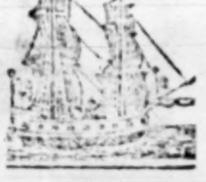
TO BE SOLD,

A Negro woman with two children, a boy and a girl; the boy about three years old, and the girl about thirteen. As alſo another negro woman, a good cook, waſher and ironer. For further particulars inquire of

DAVID BOILLATT.

MR. *William Ellis*, jun. informs me of a ſtalion, about twelve hands and an half high, ſtray'd into Thomas Mell's plantation at Gooſe-Creek: He's of colour a ſmoaky grey, and is branded on the mounting ſhoulder, which is ſo blotch'd that it can't be particularly deſcribed, it ſeems to reſemble W. The owner may prove his property, before

JOHN REMINGTON, J. P.



For LONDON, or COWES and a MARKET,

The Snow UNION,

CHARLES CHEVALEIR, Maſter,

A HANDY new Veſſel.——For Freight, apply to

SMYTH & FARR.

John Nowell, & Andrew Lord,

HAVE enter'd into co-partnerſhip, and keep their ſtore in the houſe where Meſſrs. *Thomas* and *William Ellis*, & Comp. formerly, and where Mr. *John Hodſden* lately lived, on the Bay.——They have a ſmall aſſortment of goods, which they will ſell under the common advance, till their freſh cargo arrives, and will be obliged to their friends, both in town, and in the country, who ſhall favour them with their cuſtom. 70—76.

TO BE SOLD, by the ſubſcriber,

ON Tueſday the 2d day of March next. A likely, handy young NEGRO FELLOW, belonging to the eſtate of THOMAS HOOPER, deceaſed.

NEWMAN SWALLOW.

TO BE SOLD, Reaſonable.

A PLANTATION and tract of land, containing 1395 acres, ſituated very pleaſantly on the north ſide of Black Mingo Creek and within two miles of the Ferry: It is accounted as good land for planting as any in thoſe parts, and extends for two miles or upwards, on the great ſwamp of Black-Mingo, has great plenty of exceeding good cypreſs, white-oak and pine timber growing thereon, and lightwood ſufficient to make five hundred barrels of pitch, with water plenty at all times. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may treat with Meſſrs. Ancrum, Lance, & Loocock, in Charles-Town, or with the ſubſcriber at Santee, in whoſe hands the titles may be ſeen. 7—79. MATTHEW NEILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

On Wedneſday 20th Inſtant,

THREE HUNDRED likely healthy

NEGROES,

JUST ARRIVED, in the ſhip *Greyhound, Alexander Robe* maſter, from *Africa*, by

INGLIS, LLOYD, & Comp.

Feb. 8th, 1765.

TO BE SOLD, very reaſonably,

Seventeen GOLD COAST young

NEGROES,

Juſt arrived in the brigantine Alice, from Tortola, by

BREWTON & SMITH.

Who have for ſale a handſome London-made *Horſe Chair and Harneſs*, a few pipes of Madeira wine, and ſome choice old brandy.

Nowell, Davies, & Ancrum,

GIVE this public notice, That their copartnerſhip expired the laſt day of December 1764; and that they will be obliged to thoſe who are indebted to them, to pay or ſettle with them before the 25th of March next, there being a neceſſity to have all their accompts ſettled by that time: Thoſe who have had repeated calls on them for that purpoſe, and have not done it, will (however diſagreeable to them to uſe harſh meaſures) be ſued without further notice. 70—76.

Nightingale & Edwards,

SADDLERS,

HEREBY acquaint their friends, That they are removed from their old ſhop, to that oppoſite, being the corner of Market-Square: Where their cuſtomers may depend upon being ſerved with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch, upon the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. They ſhould be much obliged to thoſe, whoſe accompts have been twelve months ſtanding, would they immediately diſcharge the ſame. 70—76.

STRAY'D or ſtolen, on ſaturday night, 22d of December 1764, out of Mr. John Cattell's paſture, back of the ſubcriber's houſe, a cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a bow mane, with a ſmall ſtreak of white acroſs the middle of his mane, all his legs lately trimmed, a ſmall ſwitch tail; and is very remarkable for throwing his hind legs very wide when he trots faſt: He has no brand but a cut in one of his ears, called an under half penny. TEN POUNDS reward will be given to any perſon that will deliver him to

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

N. B. If any perſon will give information of his being ſtolen by any white perſon, he ſhall on conviction of the thief, receive Forty Pounds reward, and if a negro, Twenty Pounds.—The ſame evening, was ſtole out of the ſame paſture, two lambs; Five Pounds reward will be given, on conviction of that thief.

TO BE SOLD, at public ſale, at the Vendue-Houſe, in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 12th of February next: The following tracts, and a lot of land, belonging to the eſtate of JOHN GUERARD, Eſq; deceaſed, viz.

A Plantation or tract of land, called GOOD-HOPE, ſituated in St. John's pariſh, Berkley county, and lying near the eaſtern branch of the T of Cooper-River, containing 1080 acres, butting and bounding to the north-weſtward on lands of Meſſrs. *Samuel* and *Benjamin Bonneau* to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſtward on lands of Mr. *Nicholas Harleſton*, to the northward part on ſaid Mr. *Harleſton*'s, and part on ſaid Meſſrs. *Bonneau*'s lands, and to the ſouthward, on the eaſtermoſt branch of Cooper-River: This plantation has on it, a good dwelling-houſe, negro-houſes, barn and other buildings, and may be eaſily put in order for the next year's crop, as upwards of 80 acres of fine river ſwamp are already damm'd in.

Three other diſtinct tracts or parcels of land, containing 500 acres each, ſituated between Saludy and Savannah-Rivers.

And, all that town lot of land in Charles-Town, known by the (No. 243) containing in breadth, and fronting the ſtreet leading ſouthward from Mr. *Legaré*'s corner to Aſhley-River 52 feet 6 inches.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, or the town lot, may apply to

Charles-Town, Jan. 18th, 1765.

MARIANNE GUERARD, or
BENJAMIN GUERARD.

Who requeſt the favour of thoſe indebted to the eſtate of the the ſaid *John Guerard*, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book-debt, to diſcharge the ſame by the firſt of February; and thoſe to whom the ſaid eſtate is indebted, to bring in their accompts atteſted, by the ſame day, in order for payment. 'Tis to be hoped, that proper notice will be taken of this advertiſement, as the Executors are determined to put in ſuit whatever debts are outſtanding after the ſaid firſt day of February, without reſerve.

TO BE LETT, on Leaſe.

ANY perſon inclined to leaſe the whole, or part of a piece of land, on the weſt ſide of King-ſtreet, adjoining Mr. Thomas Lamboll's, are deſired to apply to Mr. Daniel Cannon, who will ſhew the ground.

TO BE SOLD, by JACOB MOTTE,

A Plantation in Gooſe-Creek pariſh, late belonging to William Cripps, deceaſed, containing ſix hundred and forty acres, a pleaſant healthy ſituation, and about 13 miles from Charles-Town.

N. B. A good Negro Carpenter, to be hired by the month or year.

A FEW hogſheads of choice old WEST-INDIA RUM, muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads, barrels and kegs; to be ſold cheap for caſh, by GEORGE BEDON.

TO BE HIRED, a young NEGRO WOMAN, that can waſh and iron extremely well. Inquire of the Printer.

NOrthward RUM, ſuper-fine FLOUR, old French BRANDY in Quarter Caſks, Windſor CHAIRS, barrelled BEEF and PORK, an aſſortment of CORDAGE, and ſundry other Articles, to be ſold cheap, by SHIRLEY & MARTYN.

Who have alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of Live-Oak TIMBER, now lying at *Roper*'s Wharf. t. f.

JOHN MARLEY,

GIVES THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT he has declined the CARTING and WOOD-SELLING buſineſs; therefore hopes, that thoſe who are indebted to him for wood and carting, will be as ſpeedy as poſſible in ſettling their accompts, and thereby prevent themſelves and him trouble.

☞ Thoſe who have any accompts againſt him, are deſired to ſend them in, and they ſhall be paid.

OGILVIE, FORBES, & MICHIE,

HAVE TO DISPOSE OF

TWO very genteel riding CHAIRS, with harneſſes, &c. compleat, juſt imported by Capt. Ball, jun. the price thirty guineas each, which is juſt coſt and charges: They have alſo an aſſortment of Cordage to be ſold much under the common advance, for ready money only; great choice of London and New-York Madera Wine, and a few cheſts of fine Havana Sugar to be ſold very cheap.

TO BE SOLD *very reaſonable,*

A TRACT of land, containing ſeven hundred and fifty acres, ſituated very pleaſantly on Savannah river, within eight miles above the town, on the mouth of Auguſtine creek, joining the lands of Mr. Wylly, Auguſtus Cuthbert, Bulloch and Vaw Munch; the ſaid land contains a large tide-ſwamp, and the reſt is chiefly pine land, fit for ſawing,—as the mouth of the creek is within the ſaid land, it has a very great conveniency for building of mills of any kind. Alſo, A ſwamp of between four and five hundred acres, ſituated at the head of Vernon river, about ſix miles from Savannah, without Mr. Baker's barony, exceeding good for corn and indico, alſo ſome prime land. A ſloop may load at the landing, and any veſſel may come within two miles of it; the land is bounded on a creek on which a ſaw-mill is now erected. It has a houſe, barn, garden, and a great number of mulberry and fruit trees; about fifty acres are under a good fence, and it never yet wanted water in the drieſt ſeaſon to make indico, the whole an exceeding healthy and pleaſant ſituation.

Likewiſe one hundred acres in Purryſburg townſhip, about three miles above the town, joining eaſt on lands to which no owner appears, weſt on Savannah river, a large body of pine barren, ſuppoſed to be vacant, is contiguous, and it has the advantage of a bluff that never overflows. Alſo, One hundred and twenty ſeven acres right oppoſite, exceeding rich land, with a convenient place for a ſettlement, and well ſtocked with oak and cypreſs. Theſe two tracts to be ſold together.

Whoever inclines to purchaſe may treat with Mr. John Hodſden, in whoſe hands the plats are to be ſeen. c. 72.

BRAUND & EGAN,

At their COMPTING HOUSE, *on Simmons's wharf,*

TAKE this method of acquainting their friends, and Mr. John Marley's late cuſtomers, That they have purchaſed the ſaid Marley's carts, drays, horſes and wood-boats, intend carrying on the CARTING and WOOD-SELLING BUSINESS, and will be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their orders; They likewiſe acquaint their's and Mr. Marley's friends in the country, That they will ſell wood and lumber on commiſſion at the uſual price.

N. B. Maſters of veſſels may be ſupplied as uſual with firewood, and the beſt water in Charles-Town: They have a large quantity of Newcaſtle COALS, to ſell cheap, now landing at Mr. Burn's new wharf.

ALEXANDER LEARMONTH,

TANNER and CURRIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has taken Mr. Wilſon's tanyard, on White-Point, near Mr. Lamboll's bridge, and has had the whole put into good order; where he carries on the tanning and currying buſineſs, in all their different branches.

Shoemakers, ſaddlers, coach and harneſs makers, cabinet makers and all others may be ſupplied with leather for their different uſes, on giving a few days notice.

Tanners and others may have all ſorts of hides curried in the neateſt manner, ſuperior to any in the province, and very reaſonable.

N.B. A tanner, white or black, wanted on hire.

WILLIAM Ellis informs me of the following three ſtray'd geldings, viz. a bright bay, branded on the mounting ſhoulder: A bright bay, having a ſtar and two hind feet white, a grey with ſhoes on: They are all obſcurely branded, and each about thirteen hands and a half high. A ſtray black gelding in my plantation, about thirteen hands high, having no perceivable brand or mark. Any perſon claiming any of the above ſtrays may apply to

January 25th, 1765. PETER TAYLOR.

ALL perſons indebted to *Agnes Lind,* are deſired to pay off their accompts by the firſt day of April 1765, eſpecially thoſe of two or three years ſtanding, otherwiſe they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney at law, to be recovered.

⁂ An aſſortment of goods, proper for the ſeaſon, to be ſold reaſonably; and the millenary buſineſs carried on as uſual at her ſhop in Tradd-ſtreet.

TWO OVERSEERS, may have very good places for the enſuing year; but muſt be very good themſelves, and recommended accordingly. Apply to RAWLINS LOWNDES.

A VERY healthy WET NURSE, with her firſt Child, to be hired out by the month. Inquire at the Printer's.

A Very neat ſedan chair, a handſome two wheel'd chair, and a few faſhionable mahogany chairs and tables, to be ſold very cheap. Alſo a ſmall aſſortment of Mancheſter goods, conſiſting of checks, fuſtians, dimities, thickſets, and linen handkerchiefs, which will be diſpoſed of to any one that will take the whole, at prime coſt and charges, by

February 1ſt, 1765. BRAILSFORD & CHAPMAN.

JOHN KIRKWOOD,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, That he has removed from the Bay to Broad-ſtreet, at the ſign of the DIAL, oppoſite to Meſſrs. Macartan, Campbell, & Son's, where he carries on his buſineſs in all its branches: And, that he has imported in the Charles-Town, Capt. John Simpſon, from London, an aſſortment of exceeding fine gold and ſilver WATCHES, which he will ſell very reaſonable, and warrant their goodneſs. 69—75.

TO BE LETT, and enter'd upon 20th February,

A Large brick ware houſe, (now in the poſſeſſion of HENRY LAURENS, Eſq;) ſituate at the north end of the Bay, very convenient for trade: The back part is glazed, it has two fire-places, and a 'compting room, lathed and plaiſter'd. The terms, inquire of

JOHN WRAGG.

A Few hogſheads of white Liſbon wine, with hampers of ale and cyder, and a large quantity of ſail cloth and cordage, juſt imported, to be ſold reaſonably, by SMYTH & FARR.

A Young man, tolerably well acquainted with Pharmacy, that can be well recommended for his honeſty and ſobriety, and is willing to give a ſteady attention to buſineſs, may hear of a good place, by applying to the Printer of this Gazette.

VERY good BARRELLED PORK, to be ſold, by

DAVID WILLIAMS.

ANDREW JUDAH,

PHYSICIAN from HOLLAND.

BEGS leave to inform the public, That he intends to practiſe in town; ſuch as want private conſolutions, may meet with him on Monday and Thurſdays, from Eleven to One o'clock in the forenoon; and on Fridays, from Eleven to One, for the poor, who ſhall have his advice *gratis*, at his lodgings, at Mrs. Colleton's the corner of King and Queen-ſtreet's the houſe formerly occupied by Mrs. Bampfield.

JOHN MASON, Upholſterer.

BEGS leave to inform the public, That he has opened a ſhop oppoſite to Felix Long's, in King-ſtreet, in part of Mr. Bampfeild's houſe, where he makes and repairs all kinds of Upholſtery work, in the neateſt and neweſt Venetian faſhions, and at the following prices, viz.

For making a plain bed, — — — — —	£. 8.	
For each window curtain, — — — — — —	1	10.
For making a pavillion, — — — — — —	2.	
For an eaſy chair cover, — — — — — —	3.	
For a French chair cover, — — — — — —	1.	
For covering and papering a ſcreen, — — — -	3.	
For papering a ſcreen, — — — — — — -	1	10.

He likewiſe repairs eaſy chairs, and French ditto, and papers rooms at a low rate; and will engage the paper to ſtay up.

All thoſe perſons that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work well done, and with the greateſt diſpatch.

Said Maſon is extremely obliged to all thoſe perſons that have employed him, and begs the continuance of their favours. 69—81.

STRAYED, the 25th December laſt. A brown bay horſe, about twelve hands high, four years old, and branded on the mounting ſhoulder *JH* in one. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. Thomas Hartley, at Stono, or at my plantation at Combahee, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward. ROBERT PHILP.

THOMAS STOCK,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends, That he has removed to Charles-Town, where he intends to engage in the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, and hopes to give ample ſatisfaction to ſuch as will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom: And will take care that all country orders ſhall be punctually complied with.

LEFT in the Watboo Boat, by ſome paſſenger, or other perſon. A ſilver TABLE-SPOON, marked B

B K. Any perſon that has loſt ſuch a ſpoon, may apply to ROBERT RAPER.

JUST IMPORTED, in the Brigantine Greyhound, John Thurſton, maſter, from Rhode-Iſland.

NOrthward RUM, Cheeſe, Onions, Loaf Sugar, barrelled Shad, Tallow and Sperma-Ceti Candles, boxes of Soap, green, Congo and Souchong Tea, in 2 pound Caniſters; a few Quarter-Caſks of Teneriffe Wine, and Scotch Snuff in Bottles, to be ſold, by Hiam Levey, at Mr. Iſaac Da Coſta's, or by ſaid Captain, at Mr. Burn's new wharf.

TO BE LETT,

A New brick houſe, in King-ſtreet, having good yard room, a large garden, and other conveniencies, and is very cool in ſummer, being open to the ſouth and weſt, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hunch. Apply to Mr. John Neufville, in Charles-Town, or John Moore, Eſq; in St. Thomas's pariſh.

Who is in want of an OVERSEER, that can be well recommended.

TO BE SOLD, at publick outcry,

On Monday the 4th of March,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of Morris Delay, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro boy, three ſaddle horſes, ſaddle and bridle, and wearing apparel: The conditions of the ſale is caſh, the property not to be altered until the money is paid. And all perſons any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, by the day of ſale; and thoſe that have any demands thereon, are deſired to bring in their accompts properly atteſted, to

WILLIAM PROCTER, Adminiſtrater.

Juſt Imported, in the *Fair American,* *John Minſhal,* Maſter, *from* LIVERPOOL;

A Compleat aſſortment of goods ſuitable for the preſent and enſuing ſeaſon; among which is a quantity of well bought white plains, Iriſh linnens, checks and cotton hollands, ſail duck and cordage, a few neat chimney grates, a large quantity of freſh ſtuff and leather ſhoes of all ſizes, a large quantity of ſmall iron pots, from 1 to 2 gallons, a few boxes of long glaz'd pipes, and a quantity of neat copper-plate chimney tiles, both black and red, with cheeſe, potatoes, beer, coals, crates of yellow ware, fine ſalt, &c. &c.

Alſo, in the laſt veſſels from London,

A large quantity of fine India chints, dark ground cottons and callicoes and a quantity of neat ſtriped ginghams, with a large quantity of faſhionable and cheap china, &c. Alſo, a few 12-4th Wilton carpets; all which, to be ſold very reaſonable, by JOHN EDWARDS & Comp.

NATHANIEL BULLINE,

Has juſt imported, in the Diana, *Capt.* Cheeſman, *and in the lateſt veſſels from* LONDON:

A Compleat aſſortment of DRUGS and FAMILY MEDICINES, amongſt which are, Turlington's original Balſam of life, Squire's and Daffey's Elixir, Bateman's drops, Godfrey's cordial, Stoughton and Jackſon's bitters, golden and plain ſpirits of ſcurvy-graſs, Greenough's tincture for the teeth and gums, double diſtilled lavender and orange flower waters, honey water, Britiſh oil, Jackſon's tincture, Lockyer's, Anderſon's and Hooper's pills, Doctor Hill's pectoral balſam of honey, eſſence of pepper-mint, Brinkwell's cordial elixir, Ward's eſſence for the head-ach, James's fever-powders, beſt London and common lancets, tooth-drawers, bell-mettle mortars and peſtles, ſugar candy, pickled walnuts, capers and achovies, ſago, Epſom and Glauber ſalts, magnſia, eſſence of lemon and bergamot, ſpices of all kind hungary water, ginger, phials, gaily-pots, pill-boxes, bo with ſcales and weights, preſerved ginger, gauva galley, a variety of other ſweet-meats, all preſerved in double ſugar, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate, he will ſell as cheap as they can be ſold in Charles-Town, his ſhop, the corner of Tradd and Church-ſtreets.

N. B. He has alſo lately imported from Jamaica, a Seroon of exceeding good Jeſuits Bark.

WALDREN and BOUNETHEAU,

Beg leave to give this public notice to their friends,

THAT they have entered into copartnerſhip, in the factorage buſineſs, which they intend carrying on in all its branches, having ſupplied themſelves with good boats for that purpoſe, and a convenient 'compting houſe on Mr. Motte's wharf: Thoſe gentlemen that are pleaſed to employ them, may depend on the ſtricteſt adherence to their intereſt, and they flatter themſelves to be able to give intire ſatisfaction.—They will engage to load any veſſels wanting lumber, on as ſhort notice as can be poſſible, with as merchantable lumber as any in the province, and on the eaſieſt terms. t. f.

NORTHWARD and WEST-INDIA *RUM*, in hogſheads and quarter-caſks, LOAF SUGAR by the hundred weight, VIDONIA and FYAL *WINES* in pipes and quarter-caſks, *Northward* CHEESE, MACKREL, CHOCOLATE by the box or dozen, with ſundry OTHER ARTICLES, all but lately imported, will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, *on the BAY*, by

cſt. DAVID STODDARD.

OLD FYAL WINES, equal in quality to Vidonia, to be ſold cheap, by

t.f. SHIRLEY & MARTIN.

EDWARD WEYMAN

Returns his moſt hearty Thanks to all his former FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS, for their great kindneſs, and hopes the ſame will be continued, in favour of

WEYMAN & CARNE,

WHO will, with great diligence, endeavour to oblige thoſe either in town or country, that ſhall be pleaſed to employ them in any of the ſeveral branches of CABINET-MAKING, at their LOOKING-GLASS ſhop in *Queen-Street*, near Mr. *Daniel Cannon*'s.

They alſo beg leave to acquaint their cuſtomers and others, that they expect a general aſſortment of LOOKING-GLASSES from *London*, in a ſhort time.—At preſent, they have pier, chimney, dreſſing and ſhaving-glaſſes, ſcolloped and plain mahogany tea-waiters, bottle boards, lined with green cloth; which they will diſpoſe of *(for ready money only)* at a lower advance than can be afforded by any other in the province.

N. B. They give the beſt price for broken FLINT and LOOKING GLASS.